



COPY
NUMBER:

**SANTA BARBARA
OPERATIONAL AREA
OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN**

(REDACTED COPY)

September 2011

Approved by the California Department of Fish and Game,
Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response

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State of California - The Natural Resources Agency
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EDMUND G. BROWN, Jr., Governor
CHARLESTON H. BONHAM,



September 8, 2011

Mr. Michael Harris
4408 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, California 93110

Dear Mr. Harris:

The California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) would like to thank you and your staff for revising the County of Santa Barbara, Office of Emergency Services, Local Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Plan). **In accordance with Sections 8670.35 and 8670.36 of the Government Code, I am pleased to inform you that your Plan revision has been accepted.** I appreciate your efforts of resources undertaken by your organization to accomplish this endeavor.

I look forward to continuing your participation in OSPR's Local Government Grant Program and keeping California's marine environment safe from oil spills. If you have any questions regarding the details of the Plan revision process, please contact me at telephone number (916) 324-6250 or by email at cmurphy@ospr.dfg.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cindy Murphy
Associate Government Program Analyst
Department of Fish and Game
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Conserving California's Wildlife Since 1870

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The Oil Spill Contingency Plan

1.0 Introduction

The federal, state and local governments have numerous plans dealing with emergency response. The purpose of this Plan is to describe local government response that is coordinated with state and federal agencies. This Plan is to be used in the event of an oil spill that impacts or threatens to impact the Channel Islands or Santa Barbara County coastline.

Congress enacted the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA '90) to protect the waters of the United States from oil pollution and to plan for the effective and immediate response in the event of an oil spill. In enacting OPA '90, Congress explicitly provided that its provisions do not preempt or affect the authority of any state or political subdivision thereof from imposing additional liability or requirements respecting oil discharges (33 United States Code (USC) 1321 (8)(2)(D)(o)(2)).

USC 1321 (5)(D)(i) requires that response plans be consistent with National Contingency Plan (NCP) and Area Contingency Plan (ACP).

Senate Bill (SB) 2040, the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990 (Act) was signed into law by the Governor in September 1990. Under Section 22 of the Act and pursuant to sections 8670.35 and 8670.38-40 of the Government Code, local governments are encouraged to prepare, update, or revise a local Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP) as part of their existing Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Area Plan (Area Plan), as required by Section 25503 of the Health and Safety Code.

The Oil Spill Contingency Plan ("The Plan") has been written by the Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) through a grant issued by the California Department of Fish and Game, Office of Spill Prevention and Response (CDFG-OSPR) and was prepared in accordance with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Subdivision 4, and Sections 852.62.1 - 852.62.3.

Department Responsibilities

As stipulated in CCR Title 14, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) fulfilled the conditions to represent the Operational Area as the Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC) in the Unified Command (UC). As the LOSC the OEM will coordinate local resources as needed by the incident in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The OEM formalized the SEMS structure for oil spill incident management by letters from each city recognizing the County as the lead agency. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between CDFG-OSPR and Santa Barbara County meets one of the stipulated conditions of CCR Title 14 and provides for the inclusion of Santa Barbara County OEM in the UC. Please see the referenced documents in the Appendix.

Updating Procedure

This plan will be updated every three years, or as needed by Santa Barbara County, OEM. Revisions will be sent to Plan holders at that time. Plan holders will be responsible for maintaining their personal directories. Suggested changes to the Plan may be submitted to OEM via email at OES_Admin@countyofsb.org

Record of Revisions

Upon updating or correcting information, a record of the changes will be kept on the Record of Revisions page found at the end of this Plan. Revisions will be sent to Plan holders at that time. Plan holders will be responsible for maintaining their personal directories and notifying OEM of updates.

1.1 Authority Documentation

The following indicates emergency authority documentation for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations:

Federal

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) has enforcement and investigative authority for a significant array of potential violations of federal laws and regulations, as well as enforcement actions under applicable international treaties. The principle, though not exclusive, federal laws and regulations associated with a discharge or a substantial threat of a discharge of oil include applicable components of the Clean Water Act (1972), as amended; the Oil Pollution Act (1990); the Ports and Waterways Act (1972); the Port and Tanker Safety Act (1978); the Act to Prevent Pollution from Ships (1980), as amended; and, Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1973), as modified by the MARPOL Protocol (1978).

Potential federal enforcement actions associated with a marine pollution discharge may include but are not limited to: collection of statements and evidence to determine the causes of the associated marine casualty, mandatory chemical testing of involved licensed personnel, and the collection of oil samples in the water and on suspect vessels.

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (includes National Contingency Plan (NCP), Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs) and Area Contingency Plans (ACPs), Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 300.
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended) Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288). This declaration may become available if the incident is defined a “disaster” in part as any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states and local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused thereby (Potential Stafford Act Declarations for the Gulf Coast Oil Spill: Issues for Congress, Francis X. McCarthy, July 23, 2010).
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920), as amended
- Public Law 84-99 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Flood Fighting)
- NRT-1, Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide & NRT-1A Plan Review Guide (Environmental Protection Agency's National Response Team)

State

The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990 (SB 2040) details the role of the CDFG-OSPR in spill investigations. CDFG-OSPR is the lead investigative unit for state and local governments for oil spills to marine waters. As the lead agency, OSPR will coordinate the investigative efforts for these government agencies. Government Code Section 8670.7 specifically requires the Administrator of OSPR to determine the cause and the amount of a discharge. The investigative goals of OSPR are: to take samples and secure evidence relevant to the spill; conduct interviews of any person with special knowledge as to the facts of the spill and make arrests, if necessary and appropriate; determine and document the facts related to the cause of the spill; secure evidence relevant to determining the volume of oil spilled and

the amount recovered; determine if a responsible party exists and whether or not the responsible party will take financial responsibility for the cleanup and containment of the spill; and, make an initial determination as to whether or not the facts of the investigation indicate a violation of state or local laws or regulations, and if they do, initiate criminal or civil actions through the appropriate legal jurisdiction(s). State authority extends anywhere within the state and out to three miles from the shoreline.

AB 2935 (Chapter 564, Statutes of 2008) (OR Fish and Game Code 5654) specifies that the CDFG must close areas where fishing may occur within 24 hours of being noticed of an oil or other petroleum product spill of 42 gallons (1 barrel) or more into marine waters UNLESS the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determines that there is no likely public health threat. Within 24 hours following a closure (i.e., within 48 hours of being noticed of the spill), CDFG, in consultation with OEHHA is required to assess the public health hazard in the area of the spill, the need for additional closures, and how long the closure should last. Within 7 days of notification, if it is determined that significant risk is likely, CDFG (in consultation with OEHHA) must begin expedited tests to determine levels of contamination in fish and shellfish.

CDFG must post closure signage in appropriate places and must attempt to coordinate closures with local agencies and non-governmental organizations. The CDFG Director shall consult with the fishing industry, subsistence fishery communities and tribal entities, if impacted, on the extent and duration of any closure and on testing protocols and findings.

- SEMS Regulations (Chapter 1, Division 2, Title 19 - California Code of Regulations (CCR)) and (Government Code Section 8607(a). SEMS Guidelines, September 2006.
- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 - Government Code)
- CCR, Title 14, Subdivision 4, Office of Spill Prevention and Response, Chapter 5, Sections 852.60.1, et seq.
- "Good Samaritan" Liability, California Health and Safety Code Section 1799.102.
- State of California Emergency Plan or State Emergency Plan (SEP), July 2009
- California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan, January 2010
- California Natural Disaster Assistance Act
(Chapter 7.5, Division 1, Title 2 - Government Code)
- California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, OES 1991
- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Sections 25115 and 25117; Chapter 6.95, Sections 2550 et seq.; Chapter 7, Sections 25600 through 25610, dealing with hazardous materials
- Orders and Regulations, which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a State of Emergency
- Orders and Regulations Promulgated by the Governor to Take Effect upon the Existence of a State of War Emergency
- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, November 15, 1950

Local

The Santa Barbara County Plan is designed to be consistent with the National Contingency Plan, Area Contingency Plan, State Emergency Response Plans, local laws and regulations. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) model will be utilized for emergency response issues that occur within Santa Barbara County. Utilization of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) model will promote clear communications and stakeholder involvement in all aspects of emergency response within the County.

- Chapter 12 of the Santa Barbara County Code adopted by the County Board of Supervisors
- The Master Mutual Aid Agreement, Resolution No. 9944, adopted December 4, 1950
- Resolution No. 95-429, September 19, 1995, adopting the SEMS Multi-Hazard Functional Plan

1.2 Policy Statement

Santa Barbara County will provide an efficient and coordinated response to any emergency or disaster that threatens the health and well being of the public, property or the environment.

1.3 Purpose

Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321 (i) to address the development of a National Planning and Response System. Each Area Committee is also responsible for working with State and local officials to pre-plan for joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. This Plan provides operational concepts, contact information, and identifies components of the County's emergency management organization in accordance with the SEMS, as well as the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and describes the responsibilities of County staff for ensuring response priorities.

The CDFG-OSPR and the Santa Barbara County OEM entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which allows Santa Barbara County OEM to participate in the UC during a marine oil spill emergency as the Local On-Scene Coordinator. The UC consists of four parties: (1) the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, (FOSC) (2) the State On-Scene Coordinator, (SOSC), (3) the Local On-Scene Coordinator, (LOSC) and (4) the Responsible Party (RP), if identified.

The Santa Barbara County OEM also agrees to designate a Response Coordinator within the County's Oil Spill Contingency Plan (OSCP), as lead for the Santa Barbara Operational Area (SBOA) Organization who will serve as the LOSC. The OEM is the lead agency for emergency management and acts as the LOSC for the SBOA.

1.4 Scope

The scope of the Plan is for the effective activation and coordination of the emergency management organization for emergencies including but not limited to oil spills or hazardous materials incidents that require a coordinated multi-agency response. The primary audience for this Plan is emergency management from operational area, state, federal, special district, and volunteer agencies.

Response Priorities

- Protect and save lives
- Protect the environment
- Protect property
- Maintain law and order
- Restore impacted environmental sites and vital services
- Return communities to normal operations
- Ensure cost recovery

1.5 Activation and Initial Response

This Plan will be activated whenever a marine oil spill impacts or threatens to impact the SBOA. The OEM may activate the Operational Area EOC.

1.5.1 The EOC shall be activated upon the direction of:

- The County's Director of Emergency Services or designee;
- The Emergency Operations Chief or designee (duty officer); or
- At the request of an authorized public official of an incorporated city of Santa Barbara County

Actions accomplished during this initial response phase may focus on providing crisis communications, or the movement of people from identified hazard areas to safer, lower risk areas.

The following actions are implemented:

- Warning threatened elements of the population and initiating public movement operations as necessary.
- Advising agencies to activate resources; advising the CalEMA Region of emergencies; and preparing for the receipt and application of mutual aid.
- Dissemination of accurate and timely emergency public information and warning to the public.

1.5.2 Emergency Response

The priority of this phase is placed on ensuring the public health and safety and protecting the environment to the greatest extent feasible. Immediate or initial response is accomplished by the Responsible Party (RP) working within the UC to control the situation and minimizing impacts of a marine oil spill. The County EOC will be available to provide additional logistical support if requested by the incident UC. Any required on-shore operational area incident response will be documented and submitted for reimbursement through the incident. The information for local government cost recovery is found in the Appendix.

Field level personnel for fire, law, and medical responses are dispatched by the County Public Safety Dispatch Center. EOC personnel are contacted utilizing the resources of systems maintained by the OEM.

One or more of the following conditions may apply to the SBOA during this phase:

- The situation can be controlled without mutual aid from outside the SBOA.
- Portions of Santa Barbara County are evacuated due to immediate threats.
- Mutual aid is required.
- Other jurisdictions require or request mutual aid.

The Emergency Services Director or EOC Director (County CEO or designee) will give priority to the following operations:

- Dissemination of accurate and timely emergency public information and warning to the public
- Situation analysis (Current and advance planning considerations)
- Resource allocation and control
- Evacuation operations
- Care and shelter operations
- Access and perimeter control
- Public Health operations
- Restoration of the environment or services as needed. The type and magnitude of the incident dictates the County's response to a marine oil spill. Response to a significant spill will involve local, state, and federal collaboration within the NRDA process. The County of Santa Barbara will also utilize the area oil operator's facility OSCP's as required by the Final Development Land Use Permits for clean-up and restoration.

1.6 Emergency Management Response Systems

The SBOA operates in accordance with the established emergency management response systems, which are based on the severity of the situation and the availability of resources:

1.6.1 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

In 2003, Presidential Directive HSPD-5 directed federal agencies to conduct emergency operations using NIMS. The NIMS provides a systematic, proactive approach to guide departments and agencies at all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life and property and harm to the environment.

NIMS works hand in hand with the National Response Framework (NRF). NIMS provides the template for the management of incidents, while the NRF provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy for incident management.

NIMS is based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and provides an emergency management system addressing incidents of national significance. Responders will utilize the U.S. Coast Guards Oil Spill Field Operations Guide (FOG), ICS-OS-420-1 or current Incident Management Handbook (IMH) in their possession. The Santa Barbara County Emergency Management Plan (EMP) complies with the NIMS requirements for operational area response.

1.6.2 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)

Fully activated, the SEMS consists of five levels: field response, local government, operational areas (countywide), California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) Mutual Aid Regions, and state government.

In an emergency, normal governmental duties will be maintained, with emergency operations carried out by those agencies assigned specific emergency functions. The SBOA adopted SEMS for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies. Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations establishes the standard response structure and basic protocols to be used in emergency response and recovery. SEMS incorporates the use of an Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and existing mutual aid systems, the Operational Area Concept, the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), the State's Response Information Management System (RIMS) and multi-agency or inter-agency coordination.

SEMS is the system required by law for managing responses to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. Local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for funding of their response personnel-related costs under state disaster assistance programs

The California OSCP states that the Administrator serves as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) which means he or she has the overall authority for managing and conducting incident operations during the response to the oil spill, and must manage the incident consistent with SEMS. {FGC 5665(e); GC 8607}

1.6.3 Operational Area

The operational area is defined in the California Emergency Services Act as an intermediate level of the state's emergency services organization consisting of County and political subdivisions within the county area. Political subdivisions include cities, County, special districts, another local governmental agency, or a public agency authorized by law. The Operational Area manages and/or coordinates information, resources and priorities among local governments within the operational area, and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

Activation of the SBOA EOC during a State of Emergency or a Local Emergency is required by SEMS regulations under the following conditions:

- A city within the operational area has activated its EOC and requested activation of the operational area EOC to support their emergency operations.
- Two or more cities within the operational area have proclaimed a local emergency.
- The County and one or more cities have proclaimed a local emergency.
- A city or the County has requested a governor's proclamation of a State of Emergency, as defined in the Government Code Section 8558(b).
- The Operational Area is requesting resources from outside its boundaries. This does not include resources used in normal day-to-day operations, which are obtained through existing mutual aid agreements.

SBOA will use the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) concept when developing response and recovery operations. The MACS consists of the County Executive Officer or designee and executives of the impacted jurisdictions or their designees, and the appropriate executive leadership of emergency response agencies. The Operational Area will include jurisdictional representatives in planning for jurisdictional support.

The California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code), provides the basic authorities for conducting emergency operations following a proclamation of Local Emergency. SEMS provides an effective response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS is based on the ICS adapted from the system originally developed by the Fire service. SEMS incorporates the use of ICS, the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and existing mutual aid systems, the Operational Area concept, multi-agency or inter-agency coordination, and OASIS to respond to any emergency.

2.0 Emergency Notification**2.1 Local government notification**

All oil spills, whether marine or on shore, is required to be reported to the California State Warning Center (CSWC). All required County notifications by a RP for an oil spill shall be made to the County Public Safety Dispatch Center by calling 9-1-1 or [REDACTED] if using a cellular phone. The RP is required to make other notifications, but the local response begins with the initial call to Santa Barbara County Dispatch. Other notifications made by the RP include the National Response Center (NRC) and the local Certified Unified Program Agency/Administering Agency (CUPA/AA). Currently, the required call to CUPA/AA is made when calling 9-1-1.

Upon notice of a potential spill, the CSWC, the NRC and County Dispatch will contact appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

2.2 Notifications by Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management

Santa Barbara County OEM will contact the CalEMA Regional Office through the CSWC. The OEM will also notify the local response agencies by contacting County Public Safety Dispatch Center. OEM will also contact the operational area jurisdictions (cities or Districts) that may be impacted by the spill or hazardous materials release.

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2.4 Continuity of Government/Liaison Agencies

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership, authority, and adequate direction of emergency and recovery operations.

2.5 Public Information

The County Public Information function in the SBOA EOC will work with the Unified Command to:

- Inform the public
- Inform the media
- Gather information, including approved press releases from the incident
- Inform and prepare elected officials
- Establish a Joint Information System (JIS)
- Establish a media center
- Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC), when necessary
- Obtain EOC Director or designee approval prior to significant information release

Public awareness and education is crucial to successful public information efforts before, during, and after the emergency. The pre-disaster awareness and education programs must be viewed as equal in importance to all other preparations for emergencies and receive an adequate level of planning. These programs must be coordinated among local, state, and federal officials to ensure their contribution to emergency preparedness and response operations.

Incident information will be released through the incident UC/UC Information Officer. Information released to the Operational Area will include only the incident information that has been approved by the UC.

2.6 Liaison Agencies

Incidents that are multi-jurisdictional, or have several agencies involved, may require the establishment of the Liaison Officer (LNO) position on the Command Staff. Only one primary LNO will be assigned for each incident, including incidents operating under the UC and multi-jurisdiction incidents. However, multiple Assistant LNOs may be assigned as needed.

In many multi-jurisdiction incidents, an agency or jurisdiction may send an Agency Representative (AREP) who is not on direct tactical assignment, but is there to assist in coordination efforts. An AREP is an individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters effecting that agency's participation at the incident and commit the agency's resources. AREP's report to the LNO. The major responsibilities of the AREPs are:

- Check in with the LNO at the EOC.
- Obtain briefing from the LNO.
- Attend Planning meetings.
- Cooperate fully with the EOC Director and the General Staff on agency involvement at the incident.
- Advise the LNO of any special agency needs or requirements.
- Report to home agency dispatch or headquarters on a pre-arranged schedule.
- Have a debriefing session with the LNO before demobilization.

2.7 Proclamation of Local Emergency

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors as specified by Santa Barbara County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 12, et seq., may proclaim a Local Emergency. when there is an actual incident or threat of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the county. When not in session, the Board of Supervisors has delegated the legal authority for issuing a Local Emergency Proclamation to the Emergency Services Director or designee(s). A Local Emergency proclaimed by the Emergency Services Director or the Board of Supervisors must be ratified within seven days. The Board shall review the need for continuing the Local Emergency every thirty (30) days, until the Local Emergency is terminated. The Local Emergency must be terminated by resolution when conditions warrant.

The Emergency Organization Matrix on the following page identifies the functional responsibilities of County departments and agencies in the EOC during an operational area wide incident, which crosses multiple boundaries or districts.

2.8 Santa Barbara County Emergency Organization Matrix**FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNTY DEPARTMENTS / AGENCIES****L = LEAD** agency / organization **S = SUPPORTING** agency / organization

Department/Agency	Management	Operations	Planning/ Intel.	Logistics	Finance/ Admin.	Recovery
<i>County Counsel</i>	S	S				S
<i>CEO/OEM</i>	L	S	L	S	L	L
<i>Planning & Development</i>		S	S			
<i>County Fire</i>	S	L		S		
<i>Sheriff</i>	S	L		S		
<i>Public Works</i>	S	S	S	S		S
<i>Public Health</i>	S	L	S			
<i>General Services</i>				L		
<i>Information Technology</i>			S	S		
<i>Auditor</i>					L	
<i>Social Services</i>		L				
<i>Personnel / HR</i>				S		
<i>ARES</i>		S	S	S		
<i>American Red Cross</i>		L				
<i>Utilities</i>			S			
<i>Special Districts</i>		S		S		
<i>County Education</i>		S		S		
<i>Operational Area Cities</i>	S	S	S	S	S	S
<i>CalEMA Southern Region</i>	S	S	S	S	S	S

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2.9 Operational Area EOC Activation

The Operational Area EOC is activated when an incident impacts multiple jurisdictions, or at the request of a City located in the Operational Area. At the discretion of the Emergency Services Director or designee, the EOC may be partially or fully staffed to meet the demands of the incident.

When the Operational Area EOC is activated the County Emergency Operations Chief or designee will contact the County Operational Area and Policy Advisory Group (appropriate County Department Heads, and functional executives, and Chair of the Board of Supervisors) and inform them of where they will be convening.

Levels of Activation

The County of Santa Barbara has three (3) levels of activation:

- **Level One – Decentralized Coordination and Direction – Stand By / Not Activated:** This is similar to day-to-day operations and would be used for those emergencies in which normal management procedures and local resources are adequate. County public safety and emergency coordinators provide the necessary support as established by appropriate agreements and ordinances.
- **Level Two – Centralized Coordination and Decentralized Direction:** This is the operational mode for response to emergencies or heightened state of readiness that requires coordination among County departments, agencies, or jurisdictions. Key management level personnel from the principal agencies involved will locate at the County EOC or communicate electronically to provide jurisdictional or multi-jurisdictional coordination for the emergency. Their activities may include, but are not necessarily limited to:
 - Establishing an area-wide situation assessment function
 - Determining resource requirements for the impacted area and coordinating resource requests through the UC.
 - Coordinating the logistical systems necessary to support multi-incident management through the UC.
 - Establishing priorities for resource allocation through the UC.
 - Establishing incident policy priorities consistent with the UC.
- **Level Three – Centralized Coordination and Direction:** This mode of operation would be utilized following a major disaster which would render it impossible for the County to effectively function in either of the other modes. Incident command systems (to the extent practicable) would report to and receive direction from the County EOC.
 - In the event of any significant incident the County Public Safety Dispatch Center or Emergency Operations Chief or designee will contact the Chief Executive Officer/Emergency Services Director, or designee.
 - The Emergency Services Director or designee will determine the level of activation.
 - Upon decision to activate, the Chief Executive Officer/Emergency Services Director or designee or the Emergency Operations Chief or designee will contact the Board of Supervisors.

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3.0 Logistical Support

The SBOA will coordinate local incident logistical support to the greatest degree possible. County OEM will coordinate local logistical requests.

3.1 Staging Areas

Staging areas may be situated at many state and county beaches and parks along the coast. The local U.S. Coast Guard offices may be consulted for recommendations.

Santa Barbara (MSD) [REDACTED]

Additional information may be found by consulting the USCG Volume 2, Section 9812a of the Los Angeles/Long Beach Area Contingency Plan (ACP).

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/los_angeles_plan.aspx

3.2 Incident Command Post

Incident Command Posts will be determined by the Unified Command, using the ACP and available space. It may be located at the Responsible Party offices, at nearby hotels or the SBOA EOC. Local hotels may be found using the following website links;

<http://www.santabarbara.com/lodging/directory/> or

http://santa.barbara.lodgingguide.net/santa_barbara_lodging.htm

3.3. Lodging

Lodging will be coordinated with approval through the Unified Command among various facilities in the area.

Links for lodging are available at

<http://www.santabarbara.com/lodging/directory/> or

http://santa.barbara.lodgingguide.net/santa_barbara_lodging.htm

3.4 Local Government Response Equipment

Local government has limited oil spill response equipment. Both the City and County of Santa Barbara Public Works Departments have backhoes and front end loaders for limited beachfront cleanup.

Santa Barbara City Public Works – [REDACTED]

Santa Barbara Harbormaster- [REDACTED]

Santa Barbara County Public Works- [REDACTED]

The City of Santa Barbara maintains a small response trailer located at the harbor. The trailer inventory is provided on the next page.

3.5 Airports

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY AIRPORTS		
Santa Barbara Municipal Airport	500 Fowler Road Santa Barbara	██████
Santa Maria Public Airport	3217 Terminal Dr, Santa Maria, CA 93455	██████
Lompoc Airport (helicopter & light aircraft only)	1801 N. "H" Street Lompoc	██████
Santa Ynez Airport (helicopter & light aircraft only)	Airport Road Santa Ynez	██████
Federal Aviation Administration	SB Municipal Airport	██████
Vandenberg Air Field (military authorization required)	Vandenberg Air Force Base	██████

The primary regional public airports are in Santa Barbara and Santa Maria, and accept most commercial aircraft.

The Lompoc and Santa Ynez airports are smaller local facilities without air traffic control and accommodate smaller fixed wing or rotary wing aircraft.

3.6 Hazardous Waste Storage Sites

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) provides a list of commercial offsite hazardous waste facilities at this link;

http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/commercial_offsite.asp

3.7 Environmentally Sensitive Sites

Environmentally sensitive sites are cataloged in the Area Contingency Plan 4, Northern Los Angeles – Long Beach, Santa Barbara County, and Section 9812.1. ([9812a ACP4 SB TOC and RAR \(PDF\)](#))

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/los_angeles_plan.aspx

3.8 Economically Sensitive Sites

Economically sensitive sites are cataloged in the Area Contingency Plan 4, Northern Los Angeles – Long Beach, Santa Barbara County, and Section 9812.1. ([9812a ACP4 SB TOC and RAR \(PDF\)](#))

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/los_angeles_plan.aspx

3.9 Shoreline Access Sites

Shoreline access sites are cataloged in the Area Contingency Plan 4, Northern Los Angeles – Long Beach, Santa Barbara County, and Section 9812.1. ([9812a ACP4 SB TOC and RAR \(PDF\)](#))

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/los_angeles_plan.aspx

Shoreline access via private property is available through the County Public Safety Dispatch Center. The County Public Safety Dispatch Center has residential contact information available through the Reverse 9-1-1® program and may be available upon request by a qualified government representative.

The environmentally, economically sensitive, and shoreline access sites are referenced on the map on the following page from the ACP 4, LA/LB North.

Santa Barbara County ACP 4 - Section 9812

Map of Santa Barbara County Showing Three Coastal Reaches and Ecologically Sensitive Sites



ACP 4 - LA/LB North Section 9812 - 1

October 1, 2008

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3.10 Local Volunteer Organizations

Volunteer efforts can both help or hinder emergency response agencies in the process of cleaning up an oil spill. The help comes in the form of individuals of affiliated organizations with a sincere desire to assist. The hindrance comes from spontaneous or unknown volunteers that self deploy during a spill incident who do not know the health risks they could face and whose efforts are not officially incorporated into the organized response actions. Volunteers that self deploy are not approved by or directed to work by the UC. These types of volunteers may or may not have the appropriate training or expertise and, in most cases, overwhelm the government organizations that are required to clean up the oil spill.

A person who performs voluntary service without pay for a public agency, as designated and authorized by an agency, shall be deemed to be an employee of the agency while performing such service.[LC §3363.5]. Volunteers who are expressly authorized by an appropriate agency or the UC to perform services at an oil spill will be deemed employees of the state for the purpose of workers' compensation for the work they perform[GC §8574.3; §8670.8.5].

Within the UC established for a spill, if needed, a Volunteer Unit (VU) will be staffed as part of the Planning Section and reports to the Planning Section Chief within the ICS structure. The VU is responsible for managing and overseeing all aspects of volunteer assignments and activities at marine oil spills including; recruitment, induction/activation, training, operating the Emergency Volunteer Center (EVC), deployment, and oversight of all volunteer activities.

The UC is ultimately responsible for determining whether volunteers should be used and for what purpose. The decision to use volunteers will be based on the size of the spill, impact of the spill, type of product, capability, willingness to manage volunteers, and advice from the UC. The VU will be notified by the UC directly or through the Planning Section Chief that volunteers may be needed or to prepare for volunteer use. All requests for the use of any volunteers must go through the Planning Section to the VU who oversees volunteer assignments and activities.

The RP may utilize volunteers according to their oil spill contingency plan, and ultimately is responsible for all costs and benefits associated with the use of volunteers.

Another option is for volunteers to register as unpaid state workers in order to be entitled to Workers' Compensation benefits.

State emergency response volunteer programs that are being managed in California are:

- **California Volunteer Program**, managed by the Office of the Governor Volunteer Program
- **Disaster Services Worker Program**, managed by CalEMA
- **Volunteer Program for Marine Oil Spills**, managed by CDFG-OSPR

Applicable forms are located in the Appendix.

Wildlife

Wildlife and habitats are put at risk or injured when oil is spilled into the marine environment. Both Federal and State statutes mandate protection, rescue and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. OPA 90, requires that a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan be developed and include immediate and effective protection, rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife resources and habitat that are harmed by a spill. The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act was passed in 1990. This Act required the Administrator of the CDFG-OSPR to establish rescue and rehabilitation stations for seabirds, sea otters and other marine mammals. This legislative mandate for addressing the problems of oiled wildlife care was reaffirmed in 1993 with the passage of Senate Bill 775 (Watson) and amended in 1995 and 1996. The Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN) is now supported by interest from the CDFG-OSPR Oil Spill Response Trust Fund, and administered by the Wildlife Health Center at the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine.

OSPR staff will assume the role of Wildlife Branch Director during a spill response. This role is a natural consequence of the pivotal position of the Department of Fish and Game, because the Department:

- Is the lead state trustee agency for California's fish and wildlife,
- Have permits and agreements with other agencies, to care for special status species and other protected wildlife.
- Has legal mandates to protect wildlife, beyond OPA 90 and OSPRA and,
- Have the needed expertise, training and experience for spill response and wildlife protection.

This partnership between CDFG-OSPR and OWCN is widely recognized as the world leader in oil spill response, rescue, rehabilitation and research. The OWCN is an outstanding example of how government, academia, industry, and private non-profit wildlife care and research institutions can come together to support a common goal. During response, the OWCN receives assistance from its 28 participating wildlife organizations and uses one or more of 12 regional facilities either built specifically or modified to accommodate oiled wildlife care.

All OWCN facilities have been developed in cooperation with universities, schools, zoological parks or rehabilitation organizations. When not in use for emergency oil spill response, all of the facilities operate year-round, non-oil spill activities that offer programs that benefit and educate the community. These facilities are maintained in a constant state of readiness and are stocked with emergency medical equipment and supplies and staffed by local volunteers specifically trained in the care of oiled birds and marine mammals. The OWCN trains these volunteers annually to ensure personnel are practicing state-of-the-art skills. Its participants are globally recognized as experts in their field and are now requested to respond to environmental accidents and to consult on response readiness worldwide (at no cost to the program).

For a complete review of the California Wildlife Plan please go to: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/fed_region_9.aspx , XXII a CA Wildlife Plan and XXIIb CA Wildlife Plan appx

Santa Barbara Marine Mammal Center
[REDACTED]**Santa Barbara Wildlife Care Network member of OWCN**
[REDACTED]

As a member of OWCN, the Santa Barbara Wildlife Care Network is a nonprofit, volunteer group that rescues and rehabilitates injured wild birds and small mammals in Santa Barbara County, California. Since incorporating in 1988, the group has helped over 3,000 native animals each year. Songbirds, seabirds, birds of prey, and mammals large and small are cared for throughout Santa Barbara County. In August 1995 Santa Barbara Wildlife Care Network received approval as a Participating Organization from the OWCN to rescue and rehabilitate injured wild birds and small mammals. The Maximum Oiled Animal Caseload is fifty (50) oiled birds. <http://www.sbwcn.org/>

Pacific Wildlife Care Center-member of OWCN
[REDACTED]

As a member of OWCN, Pacific Wildlife Care Oiled Bird Care Center is a 2,160 square-foot facility located in Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County. This is a primary response facility and the Maximum Oil Animal Caseload is 200 oiled birds. <http://www.pacificwildlifecare.org/>

Fisherman's Oil Response Team (FORT)

The Fisherman's Oil Response Team (FORT) was developed in 1990 by the joint effort of Clean Seas LLC (a Santa Barbara County based Oil Spill Response Organization) and the Ventura County Fisherman's Association. Clean Seas has contracts with more than 60 commercial fishing vessel owners from San Luis Obispo to Los Angeles/Long Beach in the FORT program for oil spill response in the Santa Barbara Channel and Southern Central Coast. The FORT program offers:

- 60 Fishing Vessels, ranging in size from 18' to 70' on an as available basis for response
- 60 commercial fisherman trained and certified in oil spill response by Clean Seas
- Vessels that are independently maintained and operated by their own Captain and crew.

Since 1990 Clean Seas has utilized FORT vessels on 6 oil spill response operations. Members are trained by Clean Seas with cost for response funded by the incident. Fishermen are committed to protecting and preserving the sensitive waters and fish. The dedication, hands on experience, and knowledge provided by commercial fishermen coupled with their training can be significant components of effective oil spill response.

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3.11 Public Information, Media Contacts, and Joint Information Center

Local media contacts are available through the operational area public information officers of the impacted jurisdictions. Santa Barbara County OEM has the current version of the 805 Media Guide®.

Local media contacts are updated on the OEM Resource Directory and are available upon request of qualified agency personnel.

A Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established by the UC at a location to be determined. The County EOC may be used as a JIC or by the UC. The SBOA Joint Information Plan is available as a resource through the Santa Barbara County OEM. The OEM Duty Officer will contact local media and activate the EOC or JIC when notified of a significant incident or requested by the Incident Commander or UC.

3.12 Emergency Volunteer Centers

Emergency volunteer centers may be located at various sites in the area determined by the UC, or at state facilities such as the Earl Warren Showground (State of California 19th District Agricultural Association).

The Earl Warren Showground is located at 3400 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, 93130. The Deputy Manager may be contacted at [REDACTED]. The website information is www.earlwarren.com. The facility is large enough to accommodate processing, training, and staging of emergency volunteers or response resources.

3.13 Hazardous Materials Response Equipment

The OEM Duty Officer will contact the Operational Area Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) when notified of a significant incident or requested by the Incident Commander or UC. The Duty Officer contacts the HMRT through County Dispatch.

The HMRT is composed of trained responders from various jurisdictions including but not limited to Santa Barbara County Fire Department, the SB County Fire Hazardous Materials Unit, Santa Barbara City Fire, the Carpinteria – Summerland Fire Protection District, the Montecito Fire Protection District, and Lompoc City Fire.

The HMRTs are located at Santa Barbara County Fire Stations 18 (Gaviota) and 31 (Buellton) for the North County and at Santa Barbara City Station 2 a few blocks from the coast for the South County.

The HMRT has a number of monitoring and detection resources for air, soil, gas and radiation. Plume modeling is available for airborne releases. The HMRT maintains a hard copy and online web based resource library on board for additional hazardous materials information.

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4. Plan Review and Exercises

4.1 Revision/Update Requirements

The Santa Barbara County OSCP shall be reviewed and updated every three (3) years, or as needed. The OSCP will be revised as needed after response to actual incidents, exercises, or drills. The OSCP will be reviewed to ensure that all information is current and correct. Revisions to the OSCP will be noted on the Record of Revisions page.

4.2 Exercises/Drills

As the number of large oil spills continues to decrease in California marine waters, drills and exercises provide one of the best opportunities for spill responders to practice and further hone their response skills, as well as to interact with other responding organizations.

Oil Spill Drill and Exercise Coordination

OSPR is the lead state agency for coordination of marine oil spill drills conducted by vessel and facility contingency plan holders within California and, as such, maintains and posts the statewide oil spill drill calendar on their website at:

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/calendars.aspx>. The calendar also includes drills conducted by unregulated facilities and other agencies such as local governments.

If local government wishes to conduct an independent marine oil spill drill within their jurisdiction, they must complete the Exercise Notification Form (FGOSPR-1964) on page 81. The form should be submitted to the OSPR Drill Coordinator to have the drill placed on the OSPR Drill Calendar and request other agency (e.g., USCG, OSPR) participation.

If local government wishes to participate in a specific drill within their jurisdiction, they should contact the OSPR Drill Coordinator listed for that drill on the Drill Calendar. The Coordinators routinely facilitate local government participation in industry drills by encouraging plan holders to invite local agencies and stakeholders to participate in their drills. In order to encourage participation by other agencies in local government drills, OSPR Drill Coordinators attend ACP meetings, distribute drill calendars and publicly announce planned drills. OSPR staff members are currently working on a drill cost project that, among other tasks, will identify the amount of funding that would be required to promote local participation.

The OSPR Administrator is authorized to periodically carry out announced and unannounced drills to assess the preparedness of facilities and vessels, and the Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) upon which they rely. Also, vessels and facilities (Plan holders) are required to exercise their oil spill contingency plans entirely once every three years. Drills are dynamic, evolving, and lessons are learned from every drill. The purpose of a drill is to verify and improve response readiness to oil spills in California. All drills are coordinated with OSPR, the U.S. Coast Guard and other federal, state, and local government entities, and are open to their participation.

Some of the issues most pertinent to local government and which are identified as priorities to be addressed or exercised at upcoming announced drills include:

- Notification by OEM of regional, County, and local agencies including tribes
- Activation of assisting, supporting, and cooperating agencies
- Notification of public information officers, stakeholders, and the media
- Exercise contacts between local agencies and stakeholders
- Educate local stakeholders on the ICS planning process, and the Area Contingency Plan
- Exercise scenarios in which oil distribution cannot be determined by visual means and special remote sensing must be used
- Develop drill scenarios that would include: the task of finding an Incident Command Post; the task of determining an unknown quantity of oil spilled; and weather conditions that prevent aerial over-flights to correct the spill trajectory
- Prompt the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and State On-Scene Coordinator, by drill injects, to respond quickly and aggressively to a spill, even if the Responsible Party is not yet at the Command Post
- Exercise the Situation Unit's display of boom status and the flow of information from the Operations Section or the Environmental Unit to GIS and Situation
- Exercise the Situation Unit's display of Shoreline Cleanup status, and the flow of information from Operations Section or the Environmental Unit to GIS or Situation Unit GIS and Situation
- Exercise the Situation Unit's display of Shoreline Cleanup status, and the flow of information from Operations Section or the Environmental Unit to GIS or Situation Unit

Additional information can also be found on the California Department of Fish and Game Office of Spill Prevention and Response Website under the Drills and Exercises Unit. Follow this link to access the site:

http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/evaluation_form.aspx

Oil spill and hazardous materials response training of County personnel is accomplished through training exercises and incident reviews. In the event of an oil spill, initial public safety responders would be fire, environmental health and emergency services personnel.

Exercises are conducted to enhance coordination among response personnel. Response plans, roles and responsibilities are established prior to an incident. Exercises further this benefit by enhancing coordination among response personnel in non-critical scenarios. Whenever possible, other state and federal are also invited to participate.

CDFG-OSPR requires all persons responding to an oil spill incident be certified by OSPR as meeting the minimum training requirements for response to oil spills.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires employees responsible for responding to hazardous materials emergency situations must do so in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120. Hazardous materials emergency responders are required to fulfill the training and awareness related to hazardous materials response pursuant to Title 8 California Code of Regulations Section 5192 and Title 19 California Code of Regulation Section 2500 et seq. In addition, Fire personnel must meet the training objectives defined in NFPA 472 Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

4.3 County Exercises

Exercises conducted by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) are based on a scenario likely to occur at a given location or facility to demonstrate initial and sustained response strategies and may involve deployment of equipment and personnel resources.

OEM is the lead agency in the planning and development of facility exercises. These exercises may involve agency personnel combined with a petroleum facility's response personnel in a joint effort. Local area USCG personnel, Fish & Game warden(s), and County Energy Division staff are often invited to attend and participate in exercises.

4.4 State, Federal and Industry Exercises

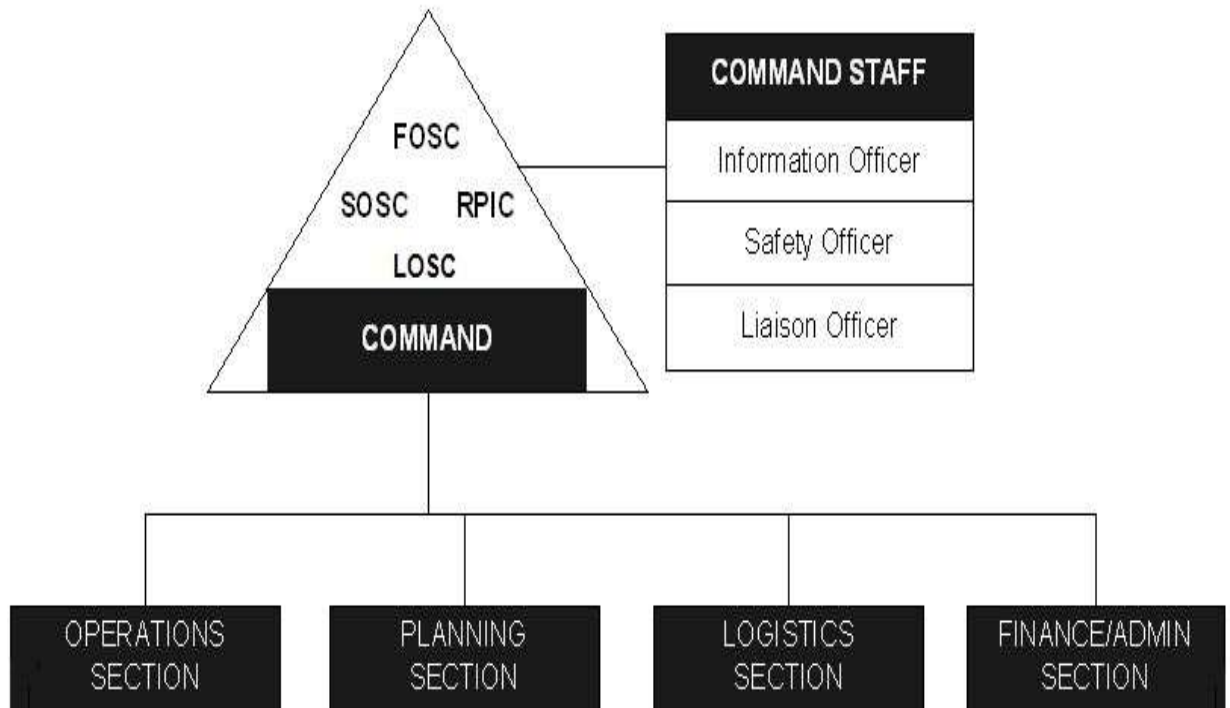
OEM is the point of contact for integrating operational area city response agencies with state, federal and industry exercises. Every attempt will be made to participate in these exercises and coordinate agency involvement with local exercises and training calendars.

4.5 After Action/Corrective Action Reports

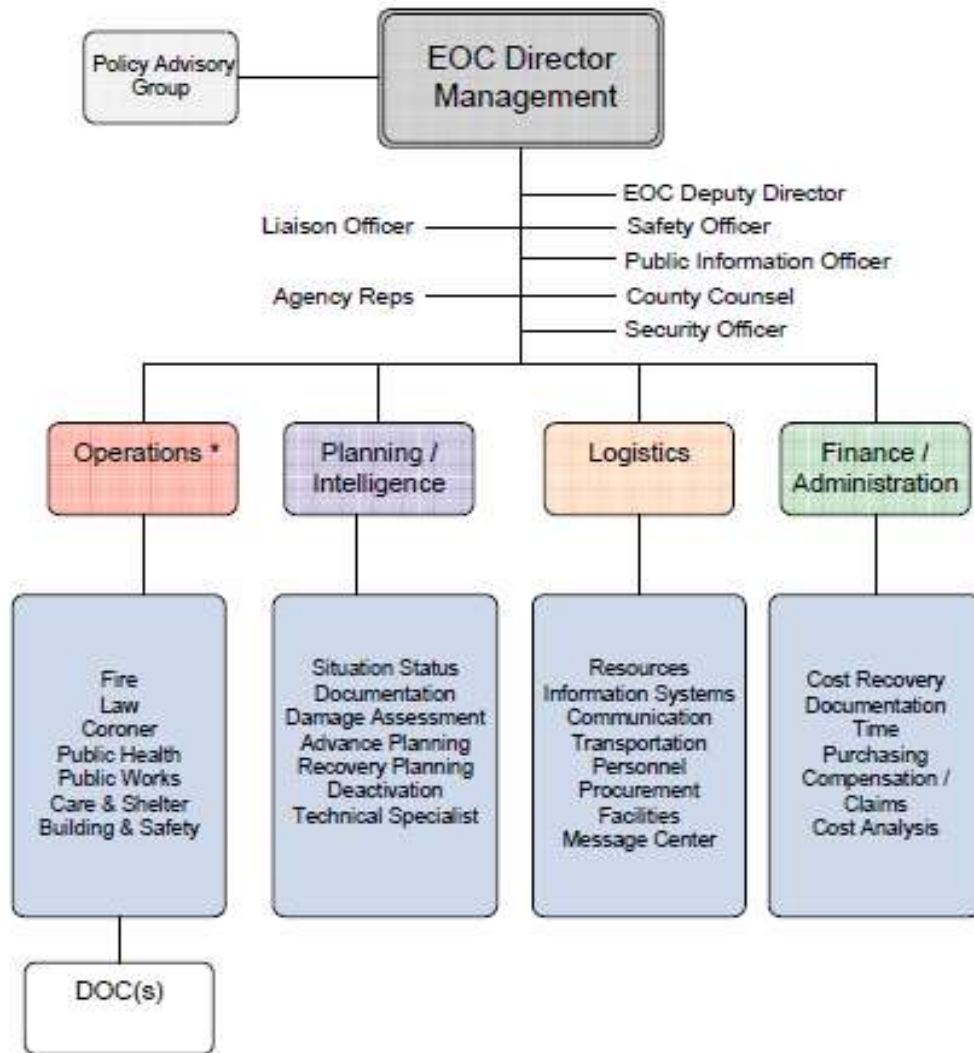
The planning process includes incident after action/corrective action reports that examine the effectiveness of response operations. After action/corrective action reports are structured as an interagency meeting to evaluate response, improve future response, and determine if any oil spill contingency plan elements need to be revised. After action/corrective action reports will be conducted within 30 days of an incident, and will focus on lessons learned. The agency whose representative served as Incident Commander generally initiates the after action/corrective action report process, however in-house after action/corrective action reports within agencies may be beneficial. Support and coordination for after action/corrective action reports will be provided by the Office of Emergency Management as needed.

NIMS Organization Chart

NIMS ICS FIVE MAJOR FUNCTIONAL AREAS



SEMS Organization Chart



* If all elements are activated, a deputy may be appointed to provide a manageable span of control

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5.0 APPENDICES

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**Memorandum of Understanding
Relating to Oil Spill Response and Management
Between the State of California, Office of Spill Prevention and Response
And the Santa Barbara County Operational Area**

WHEREAS, the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (hereinafter referred to as "OSPR") and the Santa Barbara County Operational Area (hereinafter referred to as "County") are interested in ensuring a unified and coordinated effort between OSPR and all local governments within the County through appropriate mutual aid in the event of an oil spill incident and the coordinated and informed representation within the Incident Command System ("ICS") as prescribed by the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to SEMS, the Santa Barbara Lead Operational Area Organization was formed by resolution on September 19, 1995 ("Operational Area Resolution"), and is comprised of the local governments within the County of Santa Barbara including the COUNTY, the CITIES OF BUELLTON, CARPINTERIA, GUADALUPE, LOMPOC, GOLETA, SOLVANG, SANTA BARBARA, and SANTA MARIA and ALL SPECIAL DISTRICTS, and ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS; and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY, pursuant to its Operational Area Resolution, is designated as Lead Agency of the SBOA Organization and shall develop the SBOA and its Disaster Response Standard Operating Procedures in accordance with the major components of the SEMS identified in California Code of Regulation, Title 19, Division 2, which includes:

- THE NATIONAL INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)
- INTER-AGENCY SYSTEM COORDINATION
- THE STATE'S MASTER MUTUAL AID PROGRAM

and

WHEREAS, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator has the primary authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill affecting the exclusive economic zone, Federal lands or waters; and

WHEREAS, OSPR has the primary State of California authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill or threatened oil spill in the marine waters of the State and to designate a State Incident Commander (State IC); and

WHEREAS, the State and Federal parties will act in a cooperative and coordinated manner as stipulated in the June 2, 1993 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between said parties; and

WHEREAS, OSPR recognizes that the COUNTY has the expertise and resources which OSPR will depend on during an oil spill incident; and

WHEREAS, both the Administrator of OSPR and the COUNTY share the same goals of protecting California's marine waters and environment and of minimizing any deleterious impacts to public health and safety or the environment; and

WHEREAS, Section 852.60.4 (d) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations requires the Administrator to enter into a MOU with local governments; and

WHEREAS, California Code of Regulation, Title 14 Section 852.60.4 indicates that the Unified Incident Command Team shall consist of the State's Incident Commander, the Federal On Scene Coordinator, the representative (s) from the local jurisdiction (s) directly impacted by the spill, and the senior representative of the party responsible for the spill, if the party is identified and assumes responsibility; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 852.60.4, local jurisdictions have the right and authority to have a representative serve as a Unified Incident Commander when an oil spill affects, or threatens to affect the health, safety and environment of its local jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Administrator of OSPR deems it necessary to limit the numbers of participants within the Unified Incident Command Team due to span of control issues; and

THEREFORE, let it be resolved that OSPR and the COUNTY agree to the following provisions with respect to participation in the Unified Command during an oil spill emergency; and

The Unified Incident Command Team shall consist of four parties: (1) the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, (FOSC) (2) the State Incident Commander, (SIC) (3) the Local On-Scene Coordinator, (LOSC) and (4) the Responsible Party (RP).

The COUNTY agrees to designate within the County's Oil Spill Contingency Plan, a Response Coordinator as lead for the SBOA Organization who will serve as the LOSC.

The decision making by the Unified Command should be by consensus during and oil spill response. In absence of consensus, the LOSC will recognize the paramount authority of the FOSC and the SIC to issue orders to direct the oil spill response.

Such orders of the FOSC and SIC do not preempt the COUNTY or impacted city from enforcing applicable ordinances, permit conditions, or other provisions of law such that they do not conflict with orders issued by the FOSC or SIC during the response.

The COUNTY is the lead agency for the SBOA. During an oil spill response, the COUNTY'S designated representative will either function as or identify the appropriate local government representative who will assume the responsibilities of the LOSC and coordinate among all local governments in the Operational Area. As a member of the Unified Command, the County representative shall coordinate input from and speak for all divisions and departments of the COUNTY.

OSPR may request local government participation to support the response as appropriate.

Other local government agency representatives will coordinate in accordance with the standards of practice outlined in SEMS and ICS.

The LOSC will be familiar with the local Oil Spill Contingency Plan element and the Los Angeles/Long Beach Northern Sector Area Contingency Plan, will be authorized to represent other local governments in the Santa Barbara Operational Area Organization, and will assist in the administration of local permits, as required, for oil spill response and recovery efforts.

Future changes or modifications to this Memorandum of Understanding will consist of written mutual consent on behalf of the State of California and Santa Barbara County.

/S/ Harlan Henderson	24 Feb. 2003
Harlan Henderson, Administrator	Date
State of California, Department of Fish and Game	
Office of Spill Prevention and Response	
/S/ Michael F. Brown	14 Jan. 2003
Santa Barbara County Operational Area	Date
Michael F. Brown	
Director of Emergency Services	
/S/ Jerry Czulegar	14 Jan. 2003
Approved as to Form	Date
Stephen Shane Stark	
County Counsel	
/S/ John Forner	14 Jan. 2003
Approved as to Form	Date
Risk Manager	

Santa Barbara Operational Area Letters Recognizing the County as Lead Agency for Oil Spill Response Management



City of Buellton

REC'D FEB 01 2002

January 31, 2002

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

RE: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Buellton recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Buellton recognizes Santa Barbara County, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Buellton for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Buellton.

Sincerely,

CITY OF BUELLTON


Steven L. Thompson
City Manager

CITY of CARPINTERIA, CALIFORNIA



REC'D APR 22 2002

April 18, 2002

Members of the City Council

Gary Nielsen - Mayor

Richard Weinberg - Vice Mayor

Donna Jordan

J. Bradley Stein

Michael Ledbetter

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

Subject: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill
Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Carpinteria recognizes Santa Barbara County, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management and will coordinate with the City of Carpinteria for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Carpinteria.

Respectfully,

Dave Durlinger
City Manager

City of Goleta

6500 Hollister Avenue, Suite 120 • Goleta, CA 93117 • 805-961-7500

City Council:

Margaret Connel, Mayor
Jack Hawthurst, Mayor Pro Tem
Jean Blois
Cynthia Brock
Jonny D. Wallis

REC'D JUL 16 2002

July 12, 2002

Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

This will confirm that the City Council of the City of Goleta has given its consent to and recognizes and approved the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Goleta recognizes Santa Barbara County, the "County," as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. And lastly, the County will coordinate with the City of Goleta for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Goleta.

Thank you for your help and assistance on this important matter.

Sincerely,



Edward G. Wohlenberg
Interim City Manager

REC'D DEC 23 2002

Bruce Carter, Manager
Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110

**SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE STATE
OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (OSPR) AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

The City of Guadalupe recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Guadalupe recognizes Santa Barbara County (the "County") as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Guadalupe for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Guadalupe.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frank Usher', is written over a horizontal line.

Frank Usher
City Administrator



VALLEY OF FLOWERS

CITY OF
LOMPOC

REC'D JAN 24 2002

January 17, 2002

Mr. Bruce Carter, Manager
Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

**RE: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill
Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the Santa Barbara County
Operational Area**

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Lompoc recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the County of Santa Barbara.

The City of Lompoc acknowledges the County of Santa Barbara, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County of Santa Barbara will represent the Operational Area utilizing a unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Lompoc for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Lompoc.

Respectfully,

Frank L. Priore
City Administrator

CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

CITY ADMINISTRATOR

TELEPHONE: .. (805) 564-5305
FAX: (805) 897-1993



CITY HALL
DE LA GUERRA PLAZA
POST OFFICE BOX 1990
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93102-1990

CALIFORNIA

REC'D DEC 13 2001

December 12, 2001

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

Re: Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of
Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara
County

Dear Mr. Carter:

The City of Santa Barbara recognizes and approves the Memorandum
of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention
and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Santa Barbara recognizes Santa Barbara County, the
"County," as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The
County will represent the Operational Area in the unified
command for oil spill response management. The County will
coordinate with the City of Santa Barbara for any oil spill
response management that impacts the City of Santa Barbara.

Respectfully,


James L. Armstrong
City Administrator

JLA/rh



CITY OF SANTA MARIA
OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER
City Manager, Ext. 200
Human Resources, Ext. 203

110 EAST COOK STREET, ROOM #1 • SANTA MARIA, CA 93454-3190 • 805-925-0951 • FAX 805-349-0657 • www.ci.santa-maria.ca.us

February 22, 2002

Mr. Bruce Carter
Manager, Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Road
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

REC'D MAR 05 2002

**SUBJECT: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE STATE
OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE (OSPR) AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY**

The City of Santa Maria recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Santa Barbara County.

The City of Santa Maria recognizes Santa Barbara County (the "County") as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County will represent the Operational Area in the unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Santa Maria for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Santa Maria.

Respectfully

TIM S. NESS
City Manger



REC'D FEB 14 2002

February 8, 2002

To: Bruce Carter, Manager
Office of Emergency Services
Santa Barbara County Operational Area
4410 Cathedral Oaks Rd.
Santa Barbara, CA 93110-1046

Re: MOU between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the
Santa Barbara County Operational Area

The City of Solvang recognizes and approves the Memorandum of Understanding between the State Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and the County of Santa Barbara.

The City of Solvang acknowledges the County of Santa Barbara, the "County", as the lead agency for the Operational Area. The County of Santa Barbara will represent the Operational Area utilizing a unified command for oil spill response management. The County will coordinate with the City of Solvang for any oil spill response management that impacts the City of Solvang.

Respectfully,

Bobbie Martin
Interim City Manager

Cc: Jim Proctor, Fire Chief

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California DFG Fishery Closure Statement
(This statement may be adapted for local government use)**Fishery Closure Actions**

CDFG Code Section 5654 specifies that the CDFG must close areas where fishing may occur within 24 hours of being notified of oil or other petroleum product spill of 42 gallons (1 barrel) or more into marine waters, unless the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) determines that there is no likely public health threat. Within 24 hours following a closure (i.e., within 48 hours of being noticed of the spill), CDFG, in consultation with OEHHA is required to assess the public health hazard in the area of the spill, the need for additional closures, and how long the closure should last. Within 7 days of notification, if it is determined that significant risk is likely, CDFG (in consultation with OEHHA) must begin expedited tests to determine levels of contamination in fish and shellfish.

At the time of closure, CDFG must make reasonable efforts to notify the public of the closure. CDFG will attempt to coordinate with local agencies and organizations for expediting public noticing of fisheries closures, including sign posting in appropriate locations, and related activities. CDFG shall consult with the fishing industry, subsistence fishery communities and tribal entities, if impacted, on the extent and duration of any closure and on testing protocols and findings.

Reopening

Within 24 hours of receiving notification from OEHHA that there is no longer a likely public health threat as a result of the spill in closed area(s), CDFG shall reopen the closed area(s). CDFG, in consultation with the Fish and Game Commission, may also maintain a closure if it determines that remaining contamination from the spill may cause the waste of commercial fish or shell fish as regulated by California Fish and Game Code Section 7701.

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MARINE OIL SPILL COST RECOVERY PROCEDURES FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

CDFG-OSPR is the lead agency in responding to oil spills in marine waters of the state. Generally, the state and local government agencies perform removal actions under the direction of the incident's UC.

Santa Barbara County OEM and the Auditor-Controller's Office will coordinate cost recovery for the Operational Area.

Responsible Party Funds – In most cases, responsible parties are held liable for all damages and costs incurred as a result of an oil pollution incident. In the event a responsible party is designated and accepts financial responsibility to pay full spill response costs, state and local agencies should seek reimbursement directly from the responsible party. In some instances, these costs will be coordinated through OSPR.

Federal Funds – If the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is opened to provide funds for a spill incident, the OSPR will function as finance liaison for state agencies. Local government agencies should seek reimbursement directly from the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). Whenever the Federal Fund is opened, each state and local agency should immediately submit a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization Request (estimating their costs of response, and listing activities authorized by the Incident Command) (sample attached) to ensure that cost approval is granted. After receiving authorization to perform removal request via an SF-1080 (federal form). State agencies shall submit their SF-1080 to OSPR, and local agencies shall submit their SF 1080's to the FOSC for approval and forwarding to the National Pollution Funds Center for payment. For further information and forms, please refer to Annex C, Operational Administration, Appendix I, Spill Funding Procedures, of the National Contingency Plan.

State Funds – If federal funds are not available, or will not be available in an adequate period of time, and a responsible party does not exist or is unable or unwilling to provide adequate and timely cleanup and to pay for the damages resulting from a marine oil spill, then the State of California Oil Spill Response Trust Fund may be used to pay necessary costs for responding to, containing, and cleaning up the oil spill. State and local agencies should submit their invoices to the State of California Office of Spill Prevention and Response. If a claim is under \$50,000, the claim may be submitted directly to OSPR. If the claim exceeds \$50,000, it must be submitted to the federal fund prior to submission to OSPR.

Documentation Requirements – In order to recover costs, expenses must be properly documented to provide an accurate accounting of payments due. Furthermore, if litigation is required, documentation must be admissible in court. Documentation requirements will vary between responsible parties. If reimbursement is being sought from a responsible party, documentation requirements should be coordinated with the responsible party, discussed and agreed upon as early as possible in the response process.

Cost documentation should be completed as close to the time of activity as possible. When completed, the documentation should provide a complete and accurate audit trail for internal and external auditors so that compliance with applicable regulations, guidelines, and procedures can be verified. Documentation should, at a minimum, include the following:

Personnel Costs – Detail should include; name of employee, classification, activity/duty, and hours worked hourly salary and total costs for employee on a daily basis. These daily costs should be summarized to total the entire personnel costs of the billing period.

Operating Costs – Line-item or object detail should be provided on a daily basis, with a summarized total by billing period. Equipment usage costs should be detailed and include the hourly or daily usage rate of each item.

Each agency should provide adequate cost documentation to support each item of expense. For example; copies of signed employee time reports, and support for the hourly billing rates (how the rates were determined); copies of vendor invoices; and travel expense claims, including airline and rental care charges, per diem and mileage charges and per diem schedules.

If federal funds are sought, these two documentation methods are accepted by the National Pollution Funds Center.

- 1) The Pollution Incident Daily Resource Reporting System (PIDRRS). Refer to Technical Operation Procedures for Resource Documentation under The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and Annex C, Procedures, of the National Contingency Plan.
- 2) A National Pollution Funds Center approved alternate record keeping system.

The Marine Cost Recovery Unit, Office of Spill Prevention and Response may be contacted at [REDACTED].

OSPR Volunteer Information

Last Name	<input type="text"/>	First Name	<input type="text"/>	M.I.	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>			Day Phone	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>	Zip Code	<input type="text"/>
County	<input type="text"/>			Evening Phone	<input type="text"/>
Drivers Lic. No.	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>	Cellular Phone	<input type="text"/>
Divers Lic. Expiration Date	<input type="text"/>			Pager	<input type="text"/>
				E-mail	<input type="text"/>
OWCN Center	<input type="text"/>			Occupation	<input type="text"/>

Emergency Contact

Name	<input type="text"/>	Day Phone	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>	Evening Phone	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>	State	<input type="text"/>
		Zip Code	<input type="text"/>
Country	<input type="text"/>	Cell Phone	<input type="text"/>
		Pager Number	<input type="text"/>

Skills**Animal Handling**

- ☐ Animal health/Veterinary Tech
☐ Bleeding
☐ Holder
☐ Intake
☐ Pinser
☐ Tubing
☐ Washer
☐ Veterinarian
☐ Other

Non Animal Handling

- ☐ Cage Cleaning
☐ Clerical
☐ Communication System
☐ Computer Data Entry
☐ Construction
☐ Electrician
☐ Errands
☐ Food Prep.
☐ Husbandary
☐ Lab Tech
☐ Laundry
☐ Logistics
☐ Phone Book
☐ Physical Labor
☐ Pools
☐ Scriber
☐ Volunteer Orientation
☐ Other

Experience

<input type="checkbox"/> Attended OWCN Basic Skills Training	Date Completed	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Attended OWCN Continuing Education Training	Date Completed	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Attended OWCN Advanced Skills Training	Date Completed	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Health and Safety 4 Hour Training	Date Completed	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> HAZWOPER 24 Hours Training	Date Completed	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Spill Experience?	Which spills?	<input type="text"/>

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CALIFORNIA**DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME**

HAZMAT TRAINED ? HAZCOM TRAINED ?

VOLUNTEER SERVICE AGREEMENT

NAME (First, MI, Last)	SS# (Optional)
HOME ADDRESS:	Telephone Number () Cellular Number Email Address ()

<input type="checkbox"/> I am 18 or over	<input type="checkbox"/> I am under 18
<input type="checkbox"/> I do not know of a health limitation which may restrict my performance of assigned duties	
OR	
<input type="checkbox"/> I do know of a health limitation which may restrict my performance of assigned duties	

EMERGENCY Name:**NOTIFICATION** Telephone Number:

I will comply with all policies, rules, regulations, directives and instructions. I understand that I am a non-paid employee of the State Department of Fish and Game when working on an approved schedule, and will receive worker's compensation insurance coverage. I will conduct myself in accordance with those standards set forth for regular department employees. I understand and agree to the following policies and conditions:

Any training provided by the Department is to assist the volunteer in performing functions and duties which are of benefit to the community and/or to the volunteer;

The volunteer will not replace any regular department employee;

The volunteer may be reimbursed for necessary allowable expenses for subsistence and travel in connection with approved volunteer services. Such Reimbursement shall be in accordance with Board of Control Rules; and

If the volunteer operates a private motor vehicle as a part of their volunteer activities, they must file a Certification of Insurance coverage and Mechanical Safety of the automobile.

NOTE: OATH OF ALLEGIANCE (STD 689) REVERSE SIDE

VOLUNTEER'S

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR'S

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

EMPLOYER SECTION USE ONLY

REGION/DIVISION	SECTION	LOCATION
-----------------	---------	----------

VOLUNTEER WILL WORK FROM	THROUGH
(Effective Date)	(Expiration Date)

Duties: (Attach job description)

INDICATE IF DUTIES WILL INCLUDE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ Travel ☐ Handling of Money ☐ Driving a State Vehicle ☐ Driving a Personal Vehicle

(IF PART OF DUTIES, VEHICLE AUTHORIZATION STD 261 REQUIRED)

DRIVERS LICENSE NUMBER

EXPIRATION DATE

VOLUNTEER SERVICE AGREEMENT EXTENSION

Date/Year	Volunteer's Signature	Supervisor's Signature

RESIGNATION VERIFICATION

<input type="checkbox"/> I officially resign as a DFG Volunteer			
Volunteer's Signature	Date	Volunteer Coordinator Signature	Date

FG-402 (5/2002)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND DECLARATION OF PERMISSION TO WORK
FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

STD. 689 (REV. 10-97)

Oath may be administered by a person having general authority by law to administer oaths—or may be administered by the appointing power, or by a person for whom written authorization to witness oaths has been executed by the appointing power. The appointing power maintains a file of such authorizations.

PART 1—OATH OF ALLEGIANCE
TO BE COMPLETED BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS ONLY

WHO MUST SIGN OATH--As required in Section 3 of Article XX of the Constitution of California, every State employee except legally employed noncitizens, must sign the following oath or affirmation before he or she enters upon the duties of his or her State employment. Noncitizens are required to possess a Declaration of Permission to Work. If an alien employee becomes a naturalized citizen, an oath must then be obtained and filed.

WHEN OATH MUST BE SIGNED--As required in Government Code Section 3102, all public employees and all volunteers in any disaster council or emergency organization accredited by the California Emergency Council must sign an oath or affirmation before entering upon the duties of their employment. For intermittent, temporary or emergency employments, an oath or affirmation may, at the discretion of the employing agency, be effective for all successive periods of employment which commence within one calendar year from the date of the oath.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE (Type or print name of employee)--Then complete Part 3.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties upon which I am about to enter.

WHERE OATHS ARE FILED--As required in Government Code Section 3105, all oaths for public employees and all volunteers in any disaster council or emergency organization accredited by the California Emergency Council, shall be filed in the official employee file within 30 days of the date the oath is executed. The oath is considered a public record.

FAILURE TO SIGN--As stated in Government Code Section 3107, no compensation or reimbursement for expenses incurred shall be paid to any public employee or any volunteer in any disaster council or emergency organization accredited by the California Emergency Council unless such public employee has taken and subscribed to the oath or affirmation.

PENALTIES (Government Code)

"3108. Every person who, while taking and subscribing to the oath or affirmation required by this chapter, states as true any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury, and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one nor more than 14 years."

PART 2—DECLARATION OF PERMISSION TO WORK
TO BE COMPLETED BY LEGALLY EMPLOYED NONCITIZENS ONLY

I am a lawful permanent resident alien of the United States. ☐ YES ☐ NO

If NO, please read the following:

I hereby certify, that I have permission to work in this country and have declared any restrictions placed upon me in this regard by the United States government to the appointing power.

PART 3—SIGNATURE AND CERTIFICATION (No fee may be charged for administering)
TO BE COMPLETED BY UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND LEGALLY EMPLOYED NONCITIZENS

EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE		
STATE DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY	DIVISION/UNIT	
Taken and subscribed before me this _____ Day of _____		
AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL'S SIGNATURE		
AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL'S TITLE		
		(SEAL)

6.0 Acronyms

<u>ACRONYM</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
AA	Administering Agency
AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AIRSTA	Coast Guard Air Station
AOR	Area of Responsibility
AREP	Agency Representative
ART	Alternative Response Technologies
BNTM	Broadcast Notice to Mariners
CalEMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCC/BCDC	California Coastal Commission/San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission Joint Oil Spill Program
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CalEMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CDFG	California Department of Fish & Game
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG OWOCRS	Coast Guard Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System
CMC	Center for Marine Conservation
COTP	Captain of the Port
CSP	California State Parks
CUPA	Certified Unified Participating Agency
CWA	California Water Authority
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DOI	Department of the Interior
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DRG	District Response Group
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FOSO	Friends of the Sea Otter
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HBRC	Humboldt Bay Response Corporation
HHS	Health and Human Services
HMRT	Hazardous Materials Response Team
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System

IO	Information Officer
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
LGR	Local Government Representative
LNO	Liaison Officer
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination Unit
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MBARI	Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute
MEXUSPAC	U. S./Mexico Pacific Coast Joint Response Team
MMC	Marine Mammal Center
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRT	National Response Team
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPS	Office of Pipeline Safety
OSC	On Scene Coordinator
OSCP	Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSPR	Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response
OSPRA	Oiled Spill Prevention Response Act
OWCN	Oiled Wildlife Care Network
POLREP	Pollution Report
QI	Qualified Individual
RIMS	Response Information Management System
RP	Responsible Party
RRT	Regional Response Team
SA	Health and Safety Officer
SBOA	Santa Barbara Operational Area
SDO	Staff Duty Officer
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SLC	State Lands Commission
SO	Safety Officer
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
State IC	State Incident Commander
TFR	Temporary Flight Restrictions
UC	Unified Command
USC	United States Code
VRP	Vessel Response Plan
WMS	Waste Management Specialist

7.0 GLOSSARY

TERM / ACRONYM DEFINITION

Agency Representative Individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency that has been delegated full authority to make decisions on all matters affecting their agency's participation at the incident. Agency Representatives report to the Liaison Officer

Allocated Resources Resources dispatched to an incident

Alternative Response Technologies (ART) Response methods or techniques other than mechanical containment or recovery. ART may include use of chemical dispersants, in-situ burning, bioremediation, or other alternatives.

Assigned Resources Resources checked-in and assigned work tasks on the incident

Assignments Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period, based upon tactical objectives in the Incident Action Plan

Assistant Title for subordinates of the Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be used to supervise unit activities at camps

Assisting Agency An agency directly contributing tactical or service resources to another agency

Available Resources Incident-based resources which are immediately available for assignment

Base That location at which the primary logistics functions are coordinated and administered. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term "Base") The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the base. There is only one base per incident

Biological Additives Micro-biological cultures, enzymes, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge for the specific purpose of encouraging biodegradation to mitigate the effects of a discharge

Branch That organizational level having functional/geographic responsibility for major incident operations. The Branch level is organizationally between Section and Division/Group in the Operations Section, and between Section and Units in the Logistics Section.

Burning Agents Those additives that through physical or chemical means, improve the combustibility of the materials to which they are applied

Cache A pre-determined complement of tools, equipment and/or supplies stored in a designated location, and available for incident use

Camp A geographical site, within the general incident area, separate from the base, equipped and staffed to provide sleeping areas, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel

CERCLA The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

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Record of Revisions

Date	Section	Page(s)
July 2011	Entire Document Revision	All

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